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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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## SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

The estimates of the acreage of wheat and rye in Czechoslovakia for 1922 show slight reductions as compared with 1921, while the acreages of barley and oats show slight increases. The total acreage of the minor cereal crops, including spelt, maslin, millet, buckwheat, is 76,110 acres in 1921 as compared with 92,067 acres in 1920. Peas and beans in 1921 covered an area of 126,370 acres.

The condition of crops in Russia as a whole is estimated to be above average and it is expected that if present good conditions are maintained Russia will have enough bread grains to supply domestic requirements, but not enough for an exportable surplus.

## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## Summary of the Contents of this Number, cont'd.

The world production of coffee has been estimated at 2,510,000,000 pounds as compared with 2,447,000,000 pounds last year. The total world supply of coffee on hand on June 1 was reported as 1,169,000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,163,000,000 pounds on May 1, and 1,132,000,000 pounds on June 1, 1921.

The production of nitrate in Chile during May, 1922, was 80,880 short tons, a decrease of over a third from the amount produced in the same period in 1921.

The supplies of fertilizers available for use in the United Kingdom in 1921 was only about half the amount available in 1920, but only about a third less than that available in 1912. Superphosphate was the principal kind used.

Fewer cattle, sheep and horses were slaughtered in Egypt from January 1 to March 31 of this year in the public slaughter houses than were slaughtered during the same time in the previous year, but more buffaloes, pigs and camels were slaughtered.

For the six months ending June, 1922, 93 per cent of the British imports of hams came from the United States, 95 per cent of her lard, 44 per cent of her bacon, 89 per cent of her cotton and 36 per cent of her wheat.

According to a newspaper report prices of butter in Copenhagen during the year ending June 29, 1922, ranged from 26.5 cents a pound, quoted on December 22, 1921, to 41.7 cents a pound, quoted on two dates, August 11 and November 17, 1921.

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS.

Latest reports on the crop prospects in Europe show some improvement over previous reports, except for Great Britain. Slight improvements are noted in France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia; and good conditions are noted in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. General conditions in Egypt are about average. In India, Australia and China general conditions are not quite so good. Good conditions for the first part of July in Canada are partially offset by drouth and black rust in some districts.

GENERAL CROP PROSPECTS ARE  
IMPROVED IN EUROPE BUT NOT  
SO GOOD IN OTHER PLACES.



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## Foreign Crops and Markets.

### SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS, (CONT'D)

The condition of the wheat crop is reported as below average in Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, China, and Egypt. Average conditions prevail in Latvia, while in Russia and Yugoslavia good crops are reported. Improvements in the crop have occurred in France, Hungary, Norway and Union of South Africa. Growing conditions have not been so good in parts of Canada:

THE WHEAT CROP HAS  
MADE NO IMPORTANT  
IMPROVEMENTS.

The corn crops of Italy, Yugoslavia and Rumania are favorably commented on, while those of the Union of South Africa, India and Argentina have less favorable reports.

CORN CROPS ARE GOOD IN  
EUROPE BUT POOR IN OTHER  
COUNTRIES REPORTING.

Reports on root crops are generally favorable. Conditions have been average or better in Scotland, Norway, Sweden, France, Denmark, Lithuania and Yugoslavia. In England the potato crop is below the average condition but is better than last year's crop. An average crop of mangolds is expected in England.

CONDITION OF POTATOES AND  
OTHER ROOT CROPS IS  
GENERALLY FAVORABLE.

Poor hay crops are reported in Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark, while good conditions prevail in Latvia. Continued drought has hurt the hay crop of the Canadian province of British Columbia, while the hay of Ontario province is reported as in good condition.

REPORTS ON THE HAY CROP  
ARE GENERALLY UNFAVORABLE.

### SMALL GRAINS.

Argentina.- Rains were general during the last week in June and the first week in July. Where floods did not occur, the rains benefitted the wheat and linseed, which by July 7 was nearly all sown in the north, although plowing and sowing were still active in the south. By the third week in July field work was becoming difficult in the wheat, oats and linseed areas.

Australia.- Reports from Australia about June 21 indicated that wheat which had germinated in the northern and western districts of New South Wales was dead. Prospects in those centers were considered bad. Rains in Victoria and South and West Australia were giving promise of better growing conditions.

Belgium.- Crop conditions in Belgium, though by no means normal, were improved by better weather conditions.

## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS. (Cont'd.)

SMALL GRAINS.-CONT'D.

Canada.- A newspaper report about the middle of July on the wheat prospects in the prairie provinces forecasted the outturn of wheat for those provinces at about 80 million bushels greater than last year's harvest, which would make the largest crop for years. Later reports, however, have mentioned black rust particularly in the border regions and deterioration in large areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta from hot, dry winds and lack of rain.

China. The outturn of the Chinese wheat crop is expected to be from 80 to 85 per cent of normal, according to the "Northwestern Miller." Using the estimated normal production of 250 million bushels quoted by the Commerce Department, the outturn would be about 200 million bushels this year, an increase of 25 million bushels over the estimated production quoted in the Commerce Report for June 26. So little definite information is available on crops in China, however, that no estimate can be much more than a guess.

Czechoslovakia.- As a result of the recent rains, the crops have improved so much that an average harvest is now expected.

Denmark.- The latest official report again gives the wheat condition well under average and rye a little under average. Barley and oats are about average.

Egypt.- The July 1 condition of wheat and barley in Upper and Middle Egypt was slightly above average. In Lower Egypt barley was about average in condition while wheat was somewhat below average.

France.- Favorable weather during the first two weeks in July makes the wheat outlook for France not quite so pessimistic as previously. Estimates made by the Bourse de Commerce indicate an import requirement for the year of over 70 million bushels.

Germany.- German crops have been improving the last few weeks. Rye is particularly well developed.

Great Britain.- Wheat is considered as the best crop of the year but is not so good a crop as last year. Winter barley and oats have been doing well but spring barley and oats have made very poor progress and in many places have been plowed up as worthless.

## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS. (Cont'd.)

SMALL GRAINS.- CONT'D.

Hungary.- Beneficial rains in Hungary since the last wheat crop forecast of 46 million bushels make it probable that a higher yield can be anticipated. Latest reports of the production for last year give Hungary's 1921 wheat production as 52, 727,000 bushels. The latest forecast of the rye crop in Hungary, 13,400,000 bushels, against 22,095,000 bushels estimated output for last year. Other cereals, exclusive of wheat, promise an average yield.

India.- The monsoon is expected to be too short for early sowing in the Punjab, East United Provinces, Rajputana, South Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. The first two are mainly wheat areas where the later stages of the monsoon are more important. During the last few days there has been an improvement in the East United Provinces. Elsewhere the monsoon has been good and well distributed.

Italy.- Latest estimates of the wheat crop of Italy forecast a yield of about 160 million bushels.

Latvia.- The condition of winter wheat and rye is, on the whole, satisfactory. The condition of the linseed crop is reported to be very good. There is more land under cultivation to small grains this year than last and the harvest is expected to be greater.

Mexico.- Colonists report that despite the fact that rainfall has been slight in the Mexican consular district of Ciudad Juarez, the crops will measure almost up to standard. Wheat was the most promising of the grain crops and was coming into a head well.

Norway.- According to a recent radiogram from Norway the August 1 condition of wheat, barley and oats is below average, while rye is above average. The condition of wheat and barley improved during the month of July, while rye and oats are not in as good a condition as they were on July 1.



## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS. (Cont'd.)

SMALL GRAINS.-CONT'D.

Rumania.- According to reports a good harvest can be expected in oats and barley, also in beans. The wheat crop will not be large, owing to the short acreage.

Russia.- Latest reports from Russia indicate that the production of bread grains will be about sufficient to supply domestic requirements. The condition of the crop is reported to be very good.

Sweden.- The condition of spring wheat and rye in Sweden on June 30 was slightly below average. Oats were slightly above average in condition. All small grain crops were able to hold their own or improve their condition during June except spring rye.

Union of South Africa.- A long drouth in the Union of South Africa was broken near the last of June with falls of rain and snow which encouraged the wheat farmers to push forward their plowing and sowing as rapidly as possible.

Yugoslavia.- Favorable growing conditions in Yugoslavia lead to the expectation of a wheat crop at least eight million bushels greater than that of 1921, which was estimated at 51,868,000 bushels.

CORN.

Argentina.- Corn shelling in Argentina was retarded during the first of July by the wet weather.

China (Manchuria).- Young crops have been doing well in Manchuria and a good prospect is in view there for beans and corn.

India.- The rains in the East Indian provinces of Bihar and Orissa have not been beneficial to the corn crop.

Italy.- The corn crop was still in a very promising condition the first week in July.

Rhodesia.- Owing to the drouth the present season's corn crop in Southern Rhodesia is estimated to be 46 per cent of last year's crop or approximately 2,005,000 bushels. It is considered unlikely that after supplying local requirements there will be any surplus available for export.



## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS. (Cont'd.)

CORN.-CONT'D.

Romania.- The corn outlook in Rumania is good this year. Various estimates have placed the probable yield at from 184 million bushels to 204 million bushels, as compared with 99 million Winchester bushels for last year. One report gives the probable exportable surplus as about 40 million bushels.

Union of South Africa.- The rain and snow which broke the long drouth toward the end of June was unfortunate for the farmers with corn to be husked.

Yugoslavia.- Liberal showers and warm temperature have caused a remarkable improvement in the condition of the corn crop.

ROOT CROPS.

Denmark.- A belated report on the Danish crops shows the condition of potatoes and sugar beets on June 15 to have been about average and fodder beets and turnips to have been very good.

England.- Expectations for the potato crop are still under the average but better than last year. An average yield of mangolds is looked for.

France.- Root crops are doing well in France and are estimated to yield 30 per cent more than in 1921.

Lithuania.- The acreage of potatoes is reported as slightly less than last year but the harvest is expected to be good.

Norway.- The condition of the potato crop in Norway has improved during July from somewhat below average to average.

Scotland.- The reports on potatoes in Scotland are generally satisfactory. A normal yield is expected and so far there have been no indications of disease reported.

Sweden.- The condition of potatoes and sugar beets was slightly above average in Sweden on June 30, having improved during the month. The condition of fodder roots was not so good at the end of June as at the beginning of the month.

Yugoslavia.- Showers and warm temperatures have caused much improvement in the condition of the potato and beet crops.

## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS. (Cont'd.)

HAY

Canada.- In British Columbia the hay crop has been affected by continued drouth. In Ontario hay crops are reported in good condition.

Denmark.- Hay and pasturage conditions in Denmark on June 15 were in a poorer condition than they were at the same time a year ago, especially in Jutland.

Great Britain.- The hay crop of Great Britain is one of the smallest ever gathered.

Latvia.- The clover crop of Latvia was in very good condition through the middle of July.

Sweden.- The tame hay crop of Sweden was slightly below average on June 30, as compared with slightly above average at the beginning of the month. The condition of the crop is about the same as it was at the same time last year.

COTTON.

Egypt.- The July 1 condition of cotton in Upper and Lower Egypt was about average. In Middle Egypt it was slightly below average. According to a recent cablegram the danger from drouth is now over.

India.- Good rains were reported in most sections of the Central Provinces and Berar, as well as in Khandeish, the Deccan and Broach. Cotton sowing in all these districts was progressing favorably. Elsewhere, however, the rainfall has been light to moderate, sowing being retarded by the insufficient rainfall.

Mexico.- In the Mexican state of Lower California the stand of cotton up to about July 3 was considered generally good, with the plant progressing favorably. The acreage, according to latest estimates for Lower California, was reported as 140,000 acres and hopes are entertained for a harvest in that state of 90,000 to 100,000 bales.

## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## AREA OF CROPS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (1)

The estimated acreage of the principal small grain crops in Czechoslovakia for 1922 are given below, with official estimates for 1921 and final figures for 1920 for comparison.

Crops	Area planted, in thousand of acres.		
	1920 (a)	1921 (b)	1922 (c)
Wheat .....	1,573	1,538	1,527
Rye .....	2,238	2,183	2,160
Barley .....	1,716	1,583	1,686
Oats .....	1,981	2,003	2,031

The provisional figures on area sown to minor crops in Czechoslovakia in 1921 are given below with final figures for 1920 for comparison. (d)

Crops.	1920	1921
	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>
Spelt .....	92,067	2,585
Maslin .....		43,465
Millet .....		22,017
Buckwheat .....	24,117	8,043
Kidney beans .....		25,891
Beans and Horse-beans ...	---	24,923
Peas .....	54,070	62,084
Peas (gray) .....	---	13,472
Chicory .....	19,617	23,749

Sources: (a) Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République Tchécoslovaque, Oct. 1921, p. 28.

(b) Ibid. July 1, 1922, p. 24.

(c) International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin. June, 1922, pp. 3, 5, 7 and 9.

(d) Bulletin du Ministère de l'Agriculture, Prague, July 1, 1921, p. 22; July 1, 1922, p. 24.

- (1) Figures for acreage of crops for 1920 and 1921 which are not found in these tables, are found in "Foreign Crops and Markets" for April 12, 1922, page 110. The acreage figures quoted there, except in the cases of rye and flax, check so nearly with the figures put out by the official source, that reprinting them seems unnecessary. The rye figure is given in the table above. The flax figure is not yet verified.



## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## RUSSIAN CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1922.

According to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the condition of crops in Russia as a whole up to the first of July is estimated to be above average and it is reported that with a fair harvest the position of Russia will be better than it has been in the last two years. The cities will have enough grain and the peasants will be in possession of enough seed for a considerable extension of the area to be sown for 1923, provided, of course, the rights of internal free trade recently granted by the Soviet Government are not curtailed.

It is not expected that there will be a general surplus of grain for export. It is possible that some quantities of grain will be sent to Italy and corresponding purchases made in England or America for import into the northern provinces of Russia, -a roundabout method of sending grain from the producing regions of Russia to the consuming regions, less expensive than the long railroad haul from the South to the North.

It is variously estimated that in 1922 Russia will have 5,000,000 to 12,000,000 long tons more of bread grain to supply the food requirement than last year, when the net harvest of bread grains amounted to 19,922,000 long tons, after deductions had been made for live stock feed and seed requirements. The 1921 harvest was 4,352,000 tons short of Russia's minimum food requirements for human consumption; so this year, even with the minimum estimate of 5,000,000 tons more than last year, Russia will be able to feed herself.

The report of the condition of the various crops on June 10, 1922, showed spring wheat to be in good condition in the Volga provinces, southeastern provinces and particularly in western Siberia. In other provinces it was average. Autumn wheat was poor in the northwestern, central and western districts; average in the black-earth regions and the provinces of the Volga; good in the southwest, northern Caucasus, and part of the central black-earth district.

Barley was reported to be in good condition in the Volga provinces and average in the rest of Russia.

The oat crop has varied from average to good, except in the western provinces, where the cold weather has retarded its growth.

Rye, buckwheat and flax are reported to be above average in condition.



## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.

The world production of coffee for the eleven months July 1 to May 31, as given in Wileman's Brazilian Review, is as follows:

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	<u>1,000 pounds.</u>	<u>1,000 pounds.</u>	<u>1,000 pounds.</u>
Brazil .....	930,562	1,771,176	1,634,270
Other .....	932,810	675,930	875,667
Total .....	1,863,372	2,447,106	2,509,937

The world's visible supply of coffee, as quoted by Wileman from M. Laneville's "Le Cafe," is given below.

Location of Stocks.	June 1, 1921.	May 1, 1922.	June 1, 1922.
	<u>1,000 pounds.</u>	<u>1,000 pounds.</u>	<u>1,000 pounds.</u>
England .....	45,900	89,683	94,445
Hamburg .....	10,847	17,990	19,445
Holland .....	57,937	41,270	61,376
Antwerp .....	16,534	16,534	16,534
Havre .....	81,747	85,318	93,916
Bordeaux .....	7,937	4,394	5,952
Marseilles .....	12,963	8,333	8,069
Copenhagen .....	9,656	9,921	12,566
Genoa .....	.....	22,355	20,503
Trieste .....	.....	5,159	3,836
Total Europe (1).....	243,521	301,457	336,642
Afloat for Europe .....	94,974	70,239	51,191
Total European Supply (1).....	338,495	371,696	387,833
Stocks U. S. ....	269,446	134,922	151,456
Afloat for U. S. ....	28,439	23,334	46,032
Total U. S. Supply (1).....	297,885	218,256	197,488
Brazil .....	495,770	572,623	583,666
Total World Supply (1) :	1,132,150	1,162,575	1,169,187

(Source: Wileman's Brazilian Review, July 5, 1922, p. 1004).

(1) Totals obtained by addition.

## Foreign Crops and Markets

## FERTILIZERS AVAILABLE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following table gives estimates of the quantities of fertilizers available in the United Kingdom in 1912 and in the last four years. No information is available as to stocks carried over from one year to another.

Kind	Supplies Available.				
	1912	1913	1919	1920	1921
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sulphate of Ammonia...	60,000	250,000	240,000	240,000	112,000
Nitrate of Soda.....	100,000	9,000	40,000	100,000(1)	55,000 (1)
Superphosphate.....	700,000	650,000	580,000	660,000	450,000
Basic Slag.....	300,000	350,000	485,000	550,000	210,000
Potash Salts (in-					
cluding Muriate					
and Sulphate					
of Potash).....	80,000	5,000	50,000	125,000	53,000

(Source: British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Agricultural Statistics, 1921, Vol. 56, Part 3, report on the prices and supplies of agricultural produce and requirements in England and Wales, p. 107).

(1) Net imports for all purposes.

#### PRODUCTION OF NITRATE IN CHILE DURING MAY 1922 AS COMPARED WITH MAY 1921.

The production of nitrate in Chile during May 1922 was 80,880 short tons as compared with 127,840 short tons produced during May 1921, or a decrease of 46,960 short tons.

(Source: American Vice Consul in charge Antofagasta, Chile, June 7, 1922).

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSES OF EGYPT  
DURING THE YEARS 1920, 1921 AND THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF  
1921 AND 1922.

Live Stock	1920	1921	January 1 to March 31, 1921	January 1 to March 31, 1922.
Bulls .....	39,000	34,000	9,000	10,000
Cows .....	15,000	26,000	8,000	7,000
Buffaloes .....	26,000	30,000	8,000	7,000
Buffalo calves ...	124,000	145,000	46,000	51,000
Young cattle .....	4,000	5,000	3,000	1,000
Sheep .....	563,000	756,000	180,000	163,000
Goats .....	66,000	76,000	11,000	11,000
Pigs .....	23,000	16,000	5,000	6,000
Camels .....	7,000	8,000	1,000	2,000
Horses .....	633	412	136	92

(Source: Ministry of Finance; Monthly Agricultural Statistics, Egypt  
April 30, 1922, page 26).

IMPORTS OF GRAINS, MEATS AND COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM  
FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES FOR JUNE, 1921  
AND 1922 AND ACCUMULATIONS FOR 6 MONTHS ENDED JUNE  
30, 1921 AND 1922.

Commodity	Unit	June, 1921	June, 1922	6 months ended June, 1921	6 months ended June, 1922
Wheat, Total	Bus.	21,261,520	15,246,560	68,655,253	88,953,941
From United States:	"	7,832,720	4,699,893	31,712,427	31,665,947
Wheat Flour, Total	Bbls.	780,524	689,200	4,026,624	4,026,488
From United States:	"	418,193	182,629	1,847,421	1,471,382
Corn, Total	Bus.	5,259,800	3,192,892	30,404,046	33,282,740
From United States:	"	409,600	1,054,200	10,618,000	17,730,600
Barley, Total	"	1,212,727	1,849,167	11,907,915	8,916,941
From United States:	"	257,600	896,700	7,798,700	4,856,600
Oats, Total	"	5,089,350	5,238,100	15,342,058	18,199,167
From United States:	"	130,200	2,040,500	1,258,250	5,330,850
Bacon, Total	Lbs.	55,007,904	51,452,800	317,367,792	314,662,544
From United States:	"	24,599,344	16,576,336	141,310,624	138,589,024
Hams, Total	"	7,544,544	15,131,312	47,099,808	84,564,256
From United States:	"	6,200,208	13,585,824	43,239,168	78,370,096
Lard, Total	"	14,613,760	21,188,160	130,247,040	129,675,840
From United States:	"	11,249,280	18,681,600	110,488,000	122,832,640
Cotton, Total	Bales	135,255	195,196	791,427	972,046
From United States:	of 500 lbs.	129,083	178,692	755,509	866,149

(Source.- Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the  
United Kingdom, June, 1922.)



## COPENHAGEN BUTTER QUOTATIONS.

July 7, 1921 to June 29, 1922

Date	Cents per pound	Date	Cents per pound
July:		January:	
7.....	33.8	5.....	28.0
14.....	39.2	12.....	31.0
21.....	40.3	19.....	33.7
28.....	39.1	26.....	32.7
August:		February:	
4.....	36.9	2.....	29.9
11.....	41.7	9.....	30.6
18.....	41.6	16.....	31.9
25.....	41.0	22.....	30.8
September:		March:	
1.....	38.9	2.....	30.5
8.....	37.8	9.....	29.6
15.....	38.9	16.....	31.8
22.....	37.8	23.....	34.3
29.....	35.9	30.....	38.3
October:		April:	
6.....	37.0	6.....	34.0
13.....	39.2	12.....	32.8
20.....	38.5	20.....	33.2
27.....	38.7	27.....	34.5
November:		May:	
3.....	38.8	4.....	33.9
10.....	40.5	11.....	32.3
17.....	41.7	18.....	34.0
24.....	38.2	24.....	33.3
December:		June:	
1.....	35.3	1.....	31.9
22.....	26.5	8.....	34.5
29.....	27.1	15.....	37.4
		22.....	40.6
		29.....	40.6

Source: "Denmark Abroad," July 5, 1922, p. 178.

GREAT BRITAIN: - PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, BACON AND LARD ON JULY 8, 1921  
AND 1922.

The English Currency has been converted to United States Currency according to the exchange rate prevailing on July 8, 1921 and 1922.

Commodity and Grade	Shillings-Pence per unit of Quantity				Cents per unit of Quantity			
	1921		1922		1921		1922	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Wheat:	Per quarter of 504 pounds				Per bushel of 60 pounds			
English.....	90/0	98/0	54/0	56/0	198.8	216.5	142.9	148.2
Australian.....	....	....	59/0	60/0	.....	.....	156.1	158.8
Foreign.....	73/0	89/0	56/0	60/0	172.3	196.6	148.2	158.8
Corn:	Per quarter of 480 pounds				Per bushel of 56 pounds			
Argentine.....	46/0	47/0	38/0	40/0	99.6	101.8	98.6	103.8
American.....	42/0	44/0	34/0	35/0	90.9	95.3	88.2	90.8
Rumanian.....	46/0	47/0	41/0	42/0	99.6	101.8	106.3	108.9
South African.....	43/0	45/0	36/0	38/0	93.1	97.4	93.4	98.6
	Per cwt. of 112 pounds				Per Pound			
Bacon:								
Irish (ex-factory):								
Sixes.....	210/0	....	159/0	162/0	34.8	.....	31.5	32.1
Extra heavy.....	197/0	....	150/0	.....	32.6	.....	29.8	.....
Danish:								
No. 1 Sizeable...	204/0	.....	150/0	152/0	33.8	.....	29.8	30.2
Seconds.....	198/0	200/0	130/0	142/0	32.8	33.1	25.8	28.2
Swedish:								
No. 1 Sizeable...	196/0	204/0	140/0	144/0	32.5	33.8	27.8	28.6
Seconds.....	196/0	204/0	.....	.....	32.5	33.8	....	....
Dutch:								
No. 1 Sizeable...	194/0	.....	138/0	140/0	32.1	....	25.8	27.8
Seconds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Canadian:								
Leanest.....	180/0	185/0	130/0	140/0	29.8	30.6	25.8	27.8
Lean.....	175/0	185/0	120/0	140/0	29.0	30.6	25.8	27.8
Stout & heavy....	160/0	185/0	125/0	137/0	26.5	30.6	24.8	27.2
Seconds.....	.....	.....	120/0	125/0	.....	....	23.8	25.0
American Wiltshire								
Sides:								
Leanest.....	125/0	130/0	112/0	118/0	20.7	21.5	22.2	23.4
Lean.....	115/0	120/0	112/0	.....	19.0	19.9	22.2	....
Stout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....

## Foreign Crops and Products

GREAT BRITAIN: - PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, BACON AND LARD ON JULY 8, 1921  
AND 1922.-CONTINUED.

Commodity and Grade	Shillings-Pence per unit of Quantity				Cents per unit of Quantity			
	1921		1922		1921		1922	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Per cwt. of 112 lbs.				Per pound.			
Bacon,-Cont'd.								
Seconds.....	.....	120/0	108/0	.....	.....	19.9	21.4	.....
Cumberland cut...	.....	.....	98/0	100/0	.....	.....	19.4	19.8
" bellies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Eng. cut).....	112/0	116/0	92/0	95/0	18.5	19.2	18.3	18.8
Lard:								
Irish bladders...	78/0	83/0	70/0	80/0	12.9	13.7	13.9	15.9
" boxes.....	60/0	.....	66/0	.....	9.9	.....	13.1	.....
Danish.....	79/0	.....	72/0	.....	13.1	.....	14.3	.....
U. S. Pails.....	36/0	.....	71/3	72/3	14.2	.....	14.1	14.3
U. S. cartons...	.....	.....	72/0	.....	.....	.....	14.3	.....
U. S. boxes.....	83/0	84/9	67/0	68.9	13.7	13.9	13.3	13.6
U. S. tierces...	84/6	.....	67/3	68/3	13.9	.....	13.3	13.5
Dutch.....	.....	.....	67/0	.....	.....	.....	13.3	.....

(Source: Home and Foreign Produce Exchange quoted in the Grocer and Oil Trade Review.)

